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SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR
SUBJECT Economic - Coal mining
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers and monthly periodicals
WHERE PUBLISHED USSR
DATE PUBLISHED Jan - 15 May 1953
LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952 - 1953

DATE DIST. 14 Sep 1953

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

PERFORMANCE OF FOUR COMBINES IN THE DONESSVoroshilovgradugol' Combine

The Voroshilovgradugol' Combine began 1953 unsatisfactorily. In January about half of the sections and more than 40 percent of the mines did not fulfill the plan for coal output, resulting in a collapse of the program for the entire combine. In February the combine continued to be thousands of tons of coal in arrears.

The experience of outstanding faces showed the advantages of the cycle work schedule. The increase in output for the combine, on the score of faces which had converted to a schedule providing for the completion of one cycle per day, averaged 36.8 percent in 1952 while the increase in labor productivity was 16.8 percent.

However, of the 198 faces converted to the cycle work schedule, only 77 completed the cycle norm in January, and only 32 completed one cycle per day. The norm was completed by only a few faces of the Kadiyevugol' and Lisichanskugol' trust mines. The cycle work schedule is being ignored at the Privol'nyanskaya-Yuzhnaya Mine, the Novaya-Druzhnevskaya Mine, and the Miro imeni Voikov among other mines of the Lisichanskugol' Trust. During the first days of February only half of the faces in the entire combine completed their norms.(1)

In 1952, section No 1 was the only one of five sections in Mine No 2-bis of the Voroshilovugol' Trust which fulfilled the plan for reducing production costs of coal. The other sections, as well as the mine as a whole, failed to fulfill the plan for coal extraction and increased production costs instead of reducing them.

Section No 1 completed the annual plan for coal extraction 106.6 percent, lowered production costs of coal 4.3 percent, and saved more than 126,000 rubles. Coal extraction in the section is carried out by the UKT-1 combine. By utilizing new techniques skillfully and organizing work on the cycle work schedule, workers of the section have achieved an increase in labor productivity

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and a saving in wages. The outlay for wages per ton of coal extracted has actually been reduced one ruble below the plan and this has resulted in a yearly saving of more than 108,000 rubles. Labor consumption for the section was lowered 590 man-days for the year, which meant a saving of more than 27,000 rubles in wages. Actual expenditures for materials amounted to 5 rubles 87 kopeks per ton of coal extracted, which was 62 kopeks below the plan. As a result of the careful expenditure of materials, the section saved more than 78,000 rubles during the year. The actual consumption of timbers for props in the section was 30 percent lower than the requirements set up by propping regulations. As a result of the correct use of the combine, the section succeeded in reducing the consumption of bits to 0.06 of a bit per square meter as against a planned norm of 0.08. During the year the section saved 193 cubic meters of mine timbers and a large number of detonators. The total value of these saved materials amounted to 42,600 rubles.(2)

There is evidence that the performance of the Voroshilovgradugol' Combine improved during the latter part of the first quarter of 1953 and the beginning of the second quarter; for example, 55 mines and mine administrations of the combine exceeded the 4-months plan by May Day. These included Golubovka Mine No 100 and Gorskaya Mine No 2 of the Pervomayskugol' Trust, Mine No 24-bis of the Bokovanratsit Trust, Mine No 18-20 and the Izvarinskiy Mine Administration of the Krasnodonugol' Trust.(3) Furthermore, on 3 May, the Severnaya Mine No 2, Mine No 12, Mine No 18 of the Izvarinskiy and Krasnyanskiy mine administrations of the Krasnodonugol' Trust delivered hundreds of tons of above-plan coal. The Lisichanskugol', Krasnoluchugol', and Sverdlovugol' trusts also exceeded the 3 May plan.(4)

The Bokovanratsit and the Krasnoluchugol' trusts have previously been listed as members of the Donbassanratsit Trust. It is possible that this combine has been incorporated into the Voroshilovgradugol' Combine. The Sverdlovugol' Trust also mentioned above formerly belonged to the Donbassanratsit Trust. In an *Izvestiya* article on 18 July 1951 the manager of the Voroshilovgradugol' Combine spoke of the Sverdlovugol' Trust as belonging to his combine. However, awards for the third quarter of 1951 list the trust as still a member of the Donbassanratsit Combine and the combine itself was mentioned on 31 August 1952. See 00-W-24608. The only other trust known to have been a member of the Donbassanratsit Combine was the Frunzeugol' Trust, which was liquidated, according to *Pravda Ukrainy* of 18 August 1950.(7)

The Voroshilovgradugol' Combine as a whole is failing to exploit possibilities for raising labor productivity, as shown by the fact that only one third of all the mines in the combine fulfilled the plan for labor productivity during the first quarter of 1953. Some enterprises were outstanding, such as the Mine imeni OGPU of the Lisichanskugol' Trust, and Mine Administration No 178 of the Krasnodonugol' Trust, where labor productivity from January - March was 105-110 percent of the plan, while others lagged seriously, such as Nikanor Mine of the Voroshilovugol' Trust and Bezhenovka Mine of the Pervomayskugol' Trust, which fulfilled their quotas for labor productivity only 60-85 percent.

Productivity of Donbass combines operating in the Voroshilovgradugol' Combine mines averages 5,160 tons, which is 315 tons below the plan. An increase in the output of these machines alone will permit a monthly increase in output amounting to tens of thousands of tons of coal.

Labor-consuming work in underground transport is still very great. In 1950, for every 1,000 tons of coal extracted, 226 persons were employed in underground transport and in 1953 this number has even increased to 234.(5)

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CONFIDENTIALStalinugol' Combine

The Stalinugol', Chistyakovantratsit, Kuybyshevugol', Sovetskugol', and Zuyevantratsitugol' trusts completed the 4-months plan ahead of schedule and, on 30 April, Mine No 18 imeni Stalin of the Snezhnyantratsit Trust delivered its 28th trainload of above-plan coal for 1953.(6) Trudovskaya Mine No 5-bis of the Stalinugol' Trust, in January, raised its daily output 35.7 percent above the same period of 1952. Workers at the second western face of section No 3 will convert the face to the cycle work schedule starting 1 February 1953 and this will increase the 24-hour output of the face 200 tons.(7)

At present more than 40 percent of the faces of the Stalinugol' Combine mines have been converted to the cycle work schedule. The average coal output at these faces has increased 48.6 percent and, at faces where the established cycle norm is being regularly fulfilled, the output has increased 67.3 percent.(8)

The Stalinugol' Combine is also making progress in underground transport; for example, the operator of an electric locomotive in Mine No 1 imeni Chelyuskintsy of the Stalinugol' Trust has increased the performance of his Yu-10 electric locomotive so that it can move a train consisting of seventy 0.9-ton mine cars. The productivity of the locomotive exceeds 20,000 ton-kilometers per month.(4)

Rostovugol' Combine

The Novo-Azovskaya Mine of the Shakhtantratsit Trust of the Rostovugol' Combine has at present an average daily output $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as 5 months ago. Development work in the mine is also being carried out at a high-speed rate. As of 27 April workers in the mine had been extracting coal above the April plan for 7 days.(9)

An operator of a UKT-1 combine in the Proletarskaya Diktatura Mine, also of the Shakhtantratsit Trust, mined more than 40,000 tons of coal during 10 months. He and another operator used the UKT-1 combine to cut faces formerly cut by manual labor and have reduced the time necessary for the operative from up to 20 days to two 24-hour periods.(10)

Artemugol' Combine

On 28 April, the Kalininugol' Trust of the Artemugol' Combine completed the 4-months plan and was the first trust in the Stalinskaya Oblast to achieve this success. The coal output for the trust was 12 percent higher than for the first quarter of 1952.(11)

At the beginning of 1953, Mine No 3 of the Krasnoarmeyskugol' Trust, also of the Artemugol' Combine, decided to introduce the cycle work schedule at all sections without exception and from 1 March on the mine was completely converted. Coal extraction was concentrated in a smaller number of sections: out of seven only five remained in exploitation while two sections were put in reserve. Work based on one cycle per day yielded favorable results. In March, 5,126 tons of coal above the plan were extracted, the greatest increase in output the mine had experienced throughout its entire existence. Other indexes also became considerably better. The productivity of the Donbass Combine increased about 500 tons in March, that of the cutting machine 1,898 tons, and that of the electric locomotive 2,700 ton-kilometers. Production costs of coal were reduced 82 kopeks per ton.(12)

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